

Children exposed to poverty and familial challenges such as domestic violence, mental illness in the parents, and parental alcohol abuse may have bad results throughout their lives. Previous studies have shown that poverty is a substantial factor in children facing family adversity. In the study conducted, researchers did a cohort study on 1156 children followed to the age of 14 years. The family adversities included in this study were domestic issues, poor mental health, and frequent alcohol abuse (Adjei et al., 2022). Researchers first isolated clusters of children with common poverty trajectories and other family issues. They then handed out six survey waves. These six survey waves were taken when the children were nine months, 3,5,7,11, and 14 years of age, and this data was collected from the child's primary caregiver, usually the child's mother. They were given a mental health scale, domestic violence and abuse questionnaire, and a poverty scale.

The results concluded that poverty was the most common experienced exposure from early childhood, followed by family adversities. The study stated, "The percentage of children in poverty increased from 30.3% at nine months to 34.6% at 14 years" (Adjei et al., 2022). The other results were not this high of a percentage and were steady as the children reached 14 years old. Overall, the low poverty and adversity group comprised 4997 or 43.2% of children, and the second largest was persistent poverty compromising 2624 children or 22.6%" (Adjei et al., 2022). The evidence provided can prove that what children go through and grow up experiencing will have an everlasting effect on their life, like continued poverty, mental health issues, alcohol abuse, or domestic violence. The majority of family adversities stem from poverty, so it is crucial to find a way to decrease poverty for these children and families.

One of the biggest threats to the economy is poverty and inflation. These two factors make it very hard for an economy to thrive and for those who are included in the economy. Researchers have concluded from a study that economic growth plays a significant role in reducing population poverty. Every 1% increase in economic growth can reduce population poverty by 18.90% (Seran, 2019). They also concluded that for Every 1% increase in inflation, economic growth would decrease by 80.00% (Seran, 2019).

These results from the study show that the two biggest threats mentioned earlier have a tremendous impact on the economy, which directly affects the population. It is imperative to find solutions to decrease poverty and inflation. When inflation rises, poverty will also increase because prices rise, and those who are already experiencing poverty. All of these issues are directly related to a decrease in health. In conclusion, high costs and no money will tear down an economy.

References:

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